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JOB PRINTING
Book and every description of Commercial and
new printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job
Moons.

Tilden thinks he can cipher out his nom-
ination in 1880 without the help of Pel-
ton and Moses.

A citizen of Janesville writes a strong
article to the Inter-Ocean nominating
Matt. Carpenter for the Presidency in
1880, on the condition that General Grant
is not the choice of the Republican con-
vention.

Assemblyman Potter, of Menasha, who
has been ill for some time, died at the Cap-
ital house in Madison this forenoon. He
was a Greenbacker in politics, a lawyer
by profession, and was 58 years old. He
had served one term in the Legisla-
ture.

That pure patriot and spotless man, Jef-
ferson Davis, against whom the North re-
belled in 1861, says the "people of the
South, are patient, long suffering, thor-
oughly loyal, industrious, enterprising,
and will yet become the backbone of the Na-
tion."

The Secretary of the Treasury has made
another call for 20 millions of 5-20 bonds.
This makes 170 millions called in since the
2d of January. The refunding of the Na-
tional debt under the administration of
President Hayes is one of the most signal
financial triumphs of the present decade.

Bragg's speech has given him a national
reputation, but he has the hostility of the
Confederate brigadiers to pay for it. The
Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle heads an article
"Bragg and Bluster," and says, "if North-
ern Democrats think they can get along by
themselves, let them try the experiment."

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Cour-
ier, has made up his mind that General
Bragg made an ass of himself last week
when he gave the Confederates a good
thrashing. Other Southern journals were
a little more mild in their criticisms, and
say that in making the speech "he did not
pay due regard to his own party's inter-
ests."

Ben Hill thinks that if the Democratic
party would take a firm stand against pay-
ing rebel claims, would espouse honest
money, and make no more bargains with
Greenbackers and repudiators, but try
and act wisely in Congress, the child is not
born that will see the party go a-begging.
That little "it" is a stumbling block to the
Democratic party.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-
day to make ex-Governor Washburn an
honorary life member of the Board of Uni-
versity Regents, in recognition of his mun-
ificent donation of the Washburn Astro-
nomical Observatory to the State. This
was suggested some time ago by Hon. J.
B. Casaday, of this city, one of the Reg-
ents, and Mr. Washburn's friends will be
glad that the wise suggestion has been
heeded.

The question of amending the Revised
Statutes was discussed in the Assembly on
Tuesday, and the result shows that the
members are not disposed to enter into the
wholesale business of slaughtering the
Statutes. The Assembly is to be com-
mended for its wise action. The statute
law of this State has been as changeable as
the wind. This business of continually
amending and repealing laws is an in-
justice and a shame, and should not be
perpetrated. In scores of instances, the Statutes
are amended on the most flimsy pretext, or
to suit some particular case in which a law-
yer may have an interest. More stability
should be given to the Statute laws of the
State, and it is gratifying that the Legisla-
ture is alive to the importance of the ques-
tion.

During the Presidential election of 1876
there was a man living in South Carolina,
Sloss by name, who edited a newspaper.
He was an ex-Confederate, and ex-Con-
gressman, and thoroughly steeped in
Southern hate. He said in his paper dur-
ing the campaign: "It is a matter of sur-
prise to see Southern politicians and Dem-
ocrats of the North asserting that if Tilden
and Hendricks are elected they will not be
paid. We are disgusted with such moral
cowardice as will lead those who should
be friends of the South to thus show the
white feather before the 'bloody shirt' ban-
ner of the South of their just and legal claims.
While a member of Congress we voted to
pay for school houses, churches and build-
ings belonging to the Confederate Association
destroyed by Federal arms." We have said
this much of Mr. Sloss by way of
introducing him as the United States
Marshal of the Southern District of South
Carolina a position to which he has been
appointed by President Hayes. This is
one of the strange freaks of the adminis-
tration.

A circular has been issued by the Sec-
retary of the Treasury to the holders of the
5-20 bonds, in which he says that "under
the provisions of the act of Congress just
approved, the Department of the Treasury
will exchange 4 per cent. consols of the
United States for an equal amount of any
outstanding and uncalled for 6 per cent
5-20 bonds of the United States; in addition
the Department will pay to holders of 6
per cent. bonds the interest accrued and
additional interest for the period of three
months; also the commission on the same
as far as the sale of bonds under the cir-
cular of Jan. 1, 1879." The Secretary fur-
ther imparts the following information re-
garding the 4 per cent. bonds. "Under the
retroactive act there was authorized an
aggregate amount of \$1,500,000,000 in
bonds to be issued for that purpose; that
there has already been issued of 5 per cent.
bonds, \$500,000,000; of 4 1/2 per cent bonds
\$185,000,000; and of 4 per cent bonds,
\$185,000,000; in all, \$870,000,000; leaving
of 4 per cent bonds still to be issued, \$645,

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

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NUMBER 276

500,000, also at present redeemable; there
is now outstanding consols of 1865, \$30,-
035,550; of 1867, \$310,614; of 1868, \$37,-
435,360; of 10-40s, \$194,566,200; in all,
\$353,731,150; showing that there are more
than enough 4 per cents, authorized to
take up all bonds which will be redeema-
ble."

THE NEWS.

The Mitchell War Claim De-
feated in the Senate by a
Strong Vote.

The New Pension Law Declared
Inoperative by the Treasury
Officials.

The Compromise Tobacco Tax
by the Senate Finance Com-
mittee.

The Democratic Senators Cau-
tious on Edmunds' Amend-
ment.

Senator Kernan also Opposes the
New York Nominations.

The Speech of Colonel Town-
send on the Chinese Bill.

An Important Item to Planing
Machine Men.

Seizure of Another Whisky Dis-
tillery in Milwaukee.

Interesting Items in Our Special
Dispatches.

MARKETS.

Special to the Gazette.
CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—No 2 spring wheat: cash
85 1/2 cents; February, 84 1/2 cents; at 70 1/2
cents; No 3 spring wheat, cash, at 70 1/2
cents.
CORN—No 2, cash, 30 1/2 cents; February 30 1/2
cents; March 31 1/2 cents.
BARLEY—Extra No 3 cash, 43 1/2 cents.

NOMINATIONS.

Special to the Gazette.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President
has sent to the Senate the name of Senator
Christy, as minister to Peru. William
Dudley, has also been nominated for the
United States Marshalship of Indiana.

FRENCH FRENZY.

Special to the Gazette.
PARIS, Jan. 29.—President MacMahon
persists in his refusal to sign the decree
relative to the great military commands.
The excitement is increasing. The Cham-
bers are ready to assume the power of the
government, and MacMahon's resignation
would not cause any disturbance. Duloure
is quite ill.

INFECTED CATTLE.

Special to the Gazette.
LONDON, Jan. 29.—In consequence of
the arrival in Liverpool of a cargo of
Canadian cattle infected with pluro-pneu-
monia, the Government has determined to
prohibit the importation of cattle from
America.

The Admiralty Court has refused to
issue a warrant against the American ship
Constitution for \$15,000, salvage claimed
by the tug Admral.

HANGED.

Special to the Gazette.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—John Achey and
William E. Merrick were hanged in this
city to-day at twenty minutes past twelve
o'clock. Achey was convicted of killing
Leggett, a well-known gambler of this
city, on the 16th of July last. Merrick was
convicted of killing his wife several months
ago by poisoning her with strychnine while
she was enroute, and afterward dragged
the body to a bayou near the city and bur-
ied it under a log.

A KEROSENE LAMP.

FOND DU LAC, Jan. 28.—At five o'clock
this morning John Plumb's house was
burned by the explosion of a kerosene
lamp. Loss, \$1,000; insured. At two
o'clock this morning William Timms' house
on Thirteenth street was burned. A ker-
osene lamp exploded. Loss, \$700; insur-
ed.

OPPOSITION.

The Rejection of President Hayes'
Nominations Certain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Kernan
has agreed to oppose the confirmation of
the New York nominations, and if there
had been any doubt about their rejection
there can be none now, as Kernan will
carry with him the votes of many of the
Democratic Senators.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Democratic
Senators were in caucus to-day, consid-
ering Mr. Edmunds' amendment to the Con-
stitution offered yesterday, prohibiting the
payment of claims of disloyal persons for
property injured or destroyed in the
late war of the rebellion. No conclusion
was reached.

CROOKEDNESS.

Seizure of Another Whisky Dis-
tillery in Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—The distillery of
Bergeat's, known as the old grain dis-

tillery, in the town of Milwaukee, was
seized by Collector Bean last evening for
illicit operations. A preliminary exami-
nation of the parties on criminal prosecution
is now in progress before Commissioner
Ryan, and forfeiture proceedings will fol-
low.

THE FIRST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 28.—J. D.
McLeod (narrated) has been appointed Gov-
ernment Storekeeper at Covington, Ken-
tucky, being the first man of his race who
ever received an appointment of the kind
in that State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Jan. 28.—The House of Repre-
sentatives voted to-day to reduce the pay
of the legislators from \$650 to \$5. The
Senate has already voted in favor of the
same reduction, besides lowering the pay
of the Executive Department.

METEORIC.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 28.—At 2
o'clock this morning a brilliant meteor of
a bluish-red color, apparently about six
feet in diameter, burst over the south part
of the city. It was witnessed by the Fire
Department which was operating close by.
Some who saw it thought the world was
on fire, and were much frightened.

PLANING-MACHINES.

Boston, Jan. 28.—The Woodbury plan-
ing-machine patent case, in litigation over
thirty years, was brought to a conclusion
to-day, Judge Lowell deciding that the
patent could not be sustained. The patent
covered nearly all planing mills in the
United States, valued at from \$30,000,000
to \$40,000,000.

BURIED.

The Mitchell War Claim Defeated in
the Senate by a Strong Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The claim of
Warren Mitchell, of Kentucky, for \$123,-
000 to reimburse him for cotton seized by
the Federal troops in Georgia was defeated
in the Senate this afternoon, both North-
ern and Southern Democrats voting against
its passage with the Republicans or re-
fraining from voting. The vote on order-
ing the bill to a third reading was 17 yeas
against 80 nays, which shows that the re-
cent speeches of Ben Hill, Clarkson N.
Potter, and Gen. Bragg, on the payment of
Southern war claims, have produced the
desired effect.

THE PENSION BILL.

It is Declared to be Inoperative by
Secretary Sherman and Some of the
Treasury Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The cabinet con-
sidered the Arrans-of-Pension bill to-day,
and it is claimed that Secretary Sherman
thinks that the law is inoperative, and
that the framers of it have been so careless
that it will not be possible to pay any mon-
ey under it. This appears to be the opin-
ion of the accounting officers of the treas-
ury, who are the only persons who can
pass upon the question. The subject is to
be referred to the Attorney-General.
Meanwhile, it is stated that later estimates
have been made which show that the bill
will require a much less sum than has
been anticipated. It is said that the num-
ber of persons on the pension rolls who
will be entitled to additional pensions un-
der the bill does not exceed 40,000; that
cases can be made out of the result will be
the average amount of each pensioner would
be about \$750, and that the total
amount required to pay them would not
exceed \$34,000,000.

TOBACCO TAX.

A compromise by the Senate Finance
Committee—The Tax Put at Twenty
Cents.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The Senate
Finance Committee to-day refused to agree
to the House bill reducing the tax on to-
bacco from 24 to 16 cents per pound, but
amended it so as to make the tax 20 cents
per pound in the future. Mr. Merrill and
Mr. Jones, of Nevada, opposed any reduc-
tion. Messrs. Ferry, Allison, Dawes,
Wallace, and Bayard voted to make it
20 cents, and Mr. Voorhees 10 cents. Sen-
ator Voorhees reserved the right to offer
an amendment in the Senate reducing the
tax to 16 cents. He also proposes to offer
an amendment in committee reviving the
income tax, and if it is not adopted another
attempt will be made in the Senate.

This action of the committee is not sat-
isfactory to anybody. The tobacco trade
wanted a reduction to sixteen cents or
none, and the Treasury officials insist that
it remain at 24. Whether the 20-cent com-
promise carries in the Senate is very
doubtful. If it succeed in the result will be
a reduction of the revenues about \$1,500,-
000. The Treasury officials are very much
alarmed at the drift of things, as we are
confronted with decreased revenues and
increased expenses at the same time.

THE CHINESE BILL.

Its Passage by the House—The Speech
of Colonel Townsend.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The Chinese
immigration bill was passed to-day by a
vote of 155 to 72. The time for the discus-
sion of the bill was limited to half an hour.
Williams and Caswell, of Wisconsin, voted
against the restrictive bill. The following
is the speech of Colonel Townsend, of New
York:

Mr. Townsend disclaimed any intention
of speaking for the Republican party or
anybody else. He spoke for himself as a
friend of humanity, when he opposed the
bill. He opposed it because it was a vir-
tual breaking off of social and political re-
lations with one-half of the human race.
He had nothing to charge against the Dem-
ocratic party for entering into the treaty
with China, though that treaty had been
negotiated in the good old Democratic days.
They were days when the light of heaven
sometimes reached the brain of Democrats.
[Laughter.] He credited the Democratic
party not only with making that treaty,
but with bringing prosperity to the Pacific
coast from its adoption, because to-day
California owned her position to it. That
was before Kearney had come, and before
Kearney was represented in the national
halls. [Laughter.] But it was said that Con-
gress must take unusual grounds for benefi-

of laboring men. Laboring men, the gen-
tlemen from Pennsylvania (Wright) had
said yesterday, were starving—300,000,000
of them, he said, were starving [laughter];
200,000,000 in [laughter.] And besides,
there were in Pennsylvania 5,000 people in
the lunatic asylums from the hardness of
the times. He would say to the gentleman
from Pennsylvania that lunatics were
sometimes made by hard times, sometimes
by unrequited love, sometimes by unat-
tended ambition, and Pennsylvania lunatics
made from such causes did not always stay
at home. [Laughter.] He did not wish
to disparage or to underrate the
sufferings of the laboring classes. It was
a very hard struggle, and had always been
so, to keep the wolf from the door.
It was the hardest strug-
gle of humanity, yet it was
that which had made humanity. The hard
souls of Pennsylvania, New York and New
England, had made a body of men that the
prosperity of 1878—and it had been the
most prosperous year since the dawn of
civilization—had been to a great degree due
to the overthrow of the fanaticism of older
times. But to-day it was the "heathen
Chinee." He reminded his friend from
Kentucky (Willis) who represented the
Louisville district, of the day when the
cry was against the Catholic Irish and
against the condemned German, and when
the streets of Louisville and St. Louis
flowed with blood because those men were
coming in to take away labor from Amer-
ican citizens. Many of the great men of
the Democratic party had been opposed to
the Irish and the Germans. Erasmus
Brooks, of the Evening Express, to-day
a trusted leader, had been the head of
what was called the "American Order,"
organized "to protect the country against
the inroads of hordes of Irish and Ger-
mans." He (Townsend) had been in the
minority, but, thank God, that minority
had beaten, and to-day the prosperity of
the country was to a great extent due to
the stalwart labor of the Irish and Ger-
mans.

A member—Demagogue.
Mr. Townsend—Somebody says "Demo-
agogue." Is it "Bill Nye" that says it? I
have Bill Nye (holding up a copy of the
"Heathen Chinee").
Continuing, he said he had never joined
in a raid against anybody, and he hoped
that God would give him grace never to
join in a raid against any descendant of
Adam. But there was not a school of
philosophers in this country who went
before the laboring community and the
suffering of the laboring classes was oc-
casioned by over-production, and that tend-
ed to impoverish and starve—not the la-
boring man as they stated—but the man
in the corner grocery, who was supported
by his wife and never did a day's work.
Those were the men represented by the
gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Wright)
yesterday.

What work did Kearney perform?
What did he do for a living except blow
his insurrectionary horn?

Yes (Kearney) He passes around the
hank.

Mr. Townsend continued, and referred to
the prosecution of the Jews in the middle
ages. They had been oppressed, they had
been murdered in the streets. Yet now
in the nineteenth century, no nation in Europe
could declare war until the consent of a
few was obtained. It was said that the
Jews were wicked. Certainly they were.
He had never known a people that were
not wicked, but did anybody believe that
they had ever boiled down children to get
the fat. [Laughter.]

It had been said that if the Irish and
Germans were admitted into this country,
liberty would leave. How many Democ-
rats from the North would be in the
front to-day except by permission of St.
Patrick. [Laughter.] Thank heavens, he
had given his permission to him (Town-
send). He had stood by St. Patrick in his
dark days, and St. Patrick had not forgot-
ten him [laughter.] About the wicked-
ness of the Chinese. It was said that they
could not be brought over to the Christian
religion. He could tell of a way to get
them over. A lady who had a Chinese boy
servant said to him: "John, be a good
boy and learn to love Jesus." "Yes," re-
plied he, "I give me a dollar or more a week
and I will love Jesus." (Loud laughter.)
That was the way to bring the Chinaman
over to the Christian religion, and if it failed
of then he (Townsend) would lose his bet.

Everybody has heard of Bill Nye. He was
not sure whether Bill Nye was alive, but
one of his friends on the other side (al-
luding to Luttrell) must pardon him for
saying that when the heathen Chinese
were shaken up in this house, he rather
doubted whether Bill Nye did not live in
Santa Rosa [laughter.] He might be mis-
taken, but he thought not. He was not
for carrying back the shadow on the dead;
he was for going forward, treating the hu-
man race as brothers. He would quote
in conclusion the views of Robert Burns:

"Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
Than man to me the winn o'er,
Shall better be for a' that."

[Laughter.]

About Senator Howe.

Boston Herald.—The retirement of Sen-
ator Howe of Wisconsin, from a seat he has
so long filled deserves more than a passing
notice. At the end of the term he will
have completed eighteen years of service
in the United States Senate, having become
a Senator at the same time Abraham Lin-
coln entered upon the presidency. His
term of service, therefore, has extended
through the whole period of the war and
reconstruction, under the administration of
Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, and half of
that of Hayes. Senator Howe was always
belonged to the extreme wing of his party,
but there has never been the breath of sus-
picion against his character. He enjoyed,
in a large measure, the confidence of Lin-
coln, and under Grant he belonged to the
group of Administration Senators, while at
the same time he kept himself aloof from
every suggestion of personal interest. Last
year he was led into a sharp attack of the
Administration, expecting that it would be
followed up by other Senators, but the
failure of a reply cut short the debate.
Lately he has been to some extent recon-
ciled to the Administration. In the late
campaign for re-election he declined to go
to Wisconsin to work for himself, as some
of his friends urged him to do, taking the
high ground that the office was not one to
be sought. Mr. Howe was one of the men
instrumental in bringing out Carl Schurz
as a stump speaker in the Fremont cam-
paign, and was for a long time a warm
friend of that able statesman, but for some
years differences of political views have
separated them. He will retire with the
respect of his fellow Senators and the con-
sciousness of having served his country
faithfully.

At Seven per cent., secured by first class Real
Estate. No commission. Address,
JANESVILLE, WIS.

Stone Mills!
NOTBOHM BROS.,
PROPRIETORS.

Office Corner West Milwaukee & Franklin Sts
(Corn Exchange)

This is Low
Down with Rings & Monopolies!

Sun patent flour per 1/4 bbl.....\$1.50
Stone Mills standard per 1/4 bbl.....1.45
St. Louis best winter wheat flour per 1/4 bbl.....1.35
Best old Minnesota wheat flour per 1/4 bbl.....1.25
New Minnesota wheat flour per 1/4 bbl.....1.20
Wheat meal per 1/4 bbl.....75c
Back wheat 25 lbs. No. 1.....70c
Oat meal (best) in the State per package.....25
Graham meal per sack 25 lbs.....25
Bolted meal to satisfy the taste, per 25 lbs.....25
Corn meal per cwt.....50
Middlings per cwt.....50
Chicken feed (for young and old chickens),
per cwt.....50
Grand Flour Exchanged for Good Wheat
Cash for Wheat. Goods delivered to any part of
the city.

Notice of Taking Depositions
A new blank, just printed,
For sale by the GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Another Grist of Petitions in
the Senate Favoring a Pro-
hibitory Liquor Law.

More Propositions to Amend
the Revised Statutes.

A Bill to Make Governor Wash-
burn a Life Member of the
Board of Regents.

Other Business Transactions in
the Two Houses.

Death of Assemblyman Potter, of
Menasha.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, Jan. 29.—In the Senate a large
grist of petitions was introduced for the
prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Bills were introduced to suppress va-
grancy.

To make ex-Gov. Washburn an honorary
life-member of the Board of Regents, in
recognition of his munificent donation of the
Washburn Astronomical Observatory to the
State University.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative
to Insurance Companies.

Relative to coroner's inquests.

Dr. J. F. Reeve, of Appleton, was con-
firmed a member of the State Board of
Health.

An extended debate occurred on the joint
resolution, cutting off new business on the
first of February; it was finally amended
to the fourth.

In the Assembly a resolution was intro-
duced, providing for a joint committee of
five on the question of providing asylums
for incurable insane.

Bills were introduced relative to town
insurance companies.

Relative to the equalization of taxes in
counties.

Relative to actions in which cities and
villages are parties.

Relative to assessment of premium notes
of fire insurance companies.

Amending the Revised Statutes.

Relative to foreign insurance companies
A large grist of minor and local bills.

Both Houses adjourn until to-morrow
morning.

Assemblyman Potter, of Menasha, died
this morning at 10:15 o'clock at the Cap-
itol house. He has been there sick since
the opening of the session.

In these times there is no surer
or quicker method of making money than to
invest a few hundred dollars in stock specu-
lation. Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers,
13 Wall Street, New York, are reliable and
experienced brokers, and have been the
means of realizing large amounts from
many of their customers. Their Weekly
Financial Report, is sent free.

Self-Rising Buckwheat Flour.

Buy James Clark & Co.'s Instant Self-Rising
Buckwheat Flour, ready for prepared use. Buck
wheat cakes can be made while you are making
coffee. Cheapest flour in the market, and has no
equal.

A Medicine Chest for 25 Cents.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally re-
quired by everybody as a good cathartic. SWAYNE'S
TAR AND SARSAPARILLA PILLS are prepared ex-
pressly to meet this necessity; being composed
of purely vegetable ingredients, of which Podoph-
yllin or Mandrake, Pine Tree Tar, Sarsaparilla,
Yellow Dock and other concentrated juices enter
largely into their composition; the whole strength
of which is extracted on an entirely new princi-
ple. They are mild in their operation, produce
no griping, and are truly a valuable purgative
agent, anti-bilious and cathartic medicine.
They stimulate the liver to healthy action, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of all impurities. Cur-
ing skin and nervous headache, dyspepsia, in-
digestion, bilious, intermittent, remittent and
congestive fevers, languor, drowsiness, itching
pains in the back, head, slight chills, with flush-
es of heat, female irregularities, and for a bilious
and costive habit, no medicine is so prompt and
effective as Dr. SWAYNE'S TAR AND SARSAPARILLA
PILLS. If your druggist or storekeeper has
not got them, or will not procure them for you,
we will forward them by mail on receipt of price,
(in currency or postage stamps), 25 cents a box,
or five boxes for \$1. Address letters, Dr. Swayne
& Son, No. 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia
3306edwly-3

Stone Mills!
NOTBOHM BROS.,
PROPRIETORS.

Office Corner West Milwaukee & Franklin Sts
(Corn Exchange)

This is Low
Down with Rings & Monopolies!

Sun patent flour per 1/4 bbl.....\$1.50
Stone Mills standard per 1/4 bbl.....1.45
St. Louis best winter wheat flour per 1/4 bbl.....1.35
Best old Minnesota wheat flour per 1/4 bbl.....1.25
New Minnesota wheat flour per 1/4 bbl.....1.20
Wheat meal per 1/4 bbl.....75c
Back wheat 25 lbs. No. 1.....70c
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Grand Flour Exchanged for Good Wheat
Cash for Wheat. Goods delivered to any part of
the city.

Notice of Taking Depositions
A new blank, just printed,
For sale by the GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

AMUSEMENT.

Myers Opera House!
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3d.

By request of many prominent citizens of this
City.

J. R. MOODY,

The Humorist, professionally known as

DIBOLO,
KING OF FIRE!

Will give one of his unrivaled entertainments.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Trains at Janesville station.

From Monroe. Arrive. 8:55 a.m.
From Chicago. Arrive. 1:30 p.m.
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of the Southside, the ghosts of the old company come back to outface the living witnesses of its valor, and challenge their sturdy "Here" with an answer prouder still.

He Struck a Native.

Burdette's Letter: Do you remember, some weeks since, I was greatly annoyed by an inquisitive man down in Maine, and abruptly closed my letter for the purpose of stifling the aforesaid man?

Well, I studied him. "Much of a place, your town?" he asked. "Oh, yes," I said, with the matter-of-course carelessness of a citizen of the great western metropolis, "about forty-five thousand, I guess."

The man eyed me with keen, awakening interest. "So big as that?" he said. "I nodded, and he presently said: 'Well, I had no idea there was such a large city in Iowa. State must be pretty well settled up, I reckon?'"

I said, "Yes it was. Some portions of it pretty wild, though." "Any large game in the State?" "Herds of it," I said. "I killed deer last winter not two miles from the Burlington court house."

I pacified my conscience for this lie by explaining to that rebellious and vociferous monitor that there was no Burlington court house; that it was burned down seven years ago, and the county was waiting until it could buy a second hand court house for a dollar and seventy-five cents before replacing it. Therefore, I could truthfully say that I killed all the deer that came within two miles of our court house.

"I want to know," the native exclaimed. "Do you, though?" thought I, "then I'll tell you." And so I went on: "Why, the wolves only two years ago made a raid right into Burlington and killed all the chickens on South Hill."

Conscience raised a terrible protest at this, but I hushed it up too quick by citing the well-known case of Meigs Schenck's wolf that got loose and in one single summer night ate up everything on South Hill that was feathered. The native looked astonished and doubly interested.

"Any Indians?" he asked. "Land, yes," I told him, yawning wearily, as one who talks of old, stale things. "Sitting Bull was educated at the Baptist Collegiate Institute in Burlington, and was expelled for trying to scalp Prof. Wortman with a horseshoe magnet."

"You don't tell me," exclaimed the native, in wild amazement. By this time I was perfectly reckless and told conscience to keep its mouth shut and give me a chance. "Oh, yes," I said, "Yellow Wolf's old medicine lodge is still standing, right out on West Hill. The Indians come into the city very frequently, tearing through the streets on their wily little ponies."

"Ever had any trouble with them?" the man asked. "Oh, no," I said carelessly, "the citizens seldom do. The cow boys, who come up from Texas with cattle, hate them terribly, and occasionally drop one of them in the streets just for revolver practice. But nobody else interferes in their fights."

"I suppose," the man said, "you all carry revolvers strapped around you out there?" "Oh, yes," I replied, "of course. We have to; a man never knows when he is going to have trouble with somebody, and in case of any little misunderstanding, it wouldn't do for a fellow not to be heed."

I think the man shuddered a little. Then, fearing he might ask to look at my revolver, I casually remarked that I never carried my barker when I came east. He said no, he supposed not. Then he looked out of the window a long time and said nothing. Finally I asked him in what part of Maine he made his home. He looked up at me in surprise.

"Me?" he said. "Lord, I don't live in this rock patch. I'm only on here visiting some relatives."

In a feeble voice I asked him where did he live, then.

The man yawned, and again looked listlessly out of the window. "Oh," he said, "I live on a farm just out by Leffers, about six miles out of Burlington. I wish I was back there now."

So did I. So did I. I wished he had never left there.

We didn't talk together any longer. Shortly after that the weather changed, and the gray very cold, and I went in to the smoking car to look for a fire.

Where is the Fool Killer?

On the train due in Uica at 5 a. m. yesterday was a sorrowful old fellow named Hill. He came from Boston over the Albany route, and had a ticket for Chicago. Between Schenectady and Amsterdam Hill fell into the clutches of the three-card monte thieves who travel on night trains. One of Conductor Getman's brakemen saw his danger and warned him not to play or he would lose his money. Hill told the brakeman that it was none of his business what he did with his money and refused to listen to any advice. Three gentlemen passengers attempted to prevent the old man from playing, but he insisted that he knew his own business and that he would thank them for interfering. He had \$100 in greenbacks sewed in the inside pocket of his vest, and so anxious was he to make a fool of himself that he could not wait to get the bills out himself, but asked the gamblers to cut the threads so that he might remove the money. The thieves were only too glad to do this, and the threads were cut. Hill handed the money very nervously, and within three minutes the thieves had every dollar of course. Then the old ninny whined and cried like a baby, and when he passed Uica as crazy as a loon over his loss. The railroad company will have to build cages to keep this class of passengers from being a burden to the public, and seem to be unable to take care of themselves.

GROCERIES, & C.

GOOD NEWS

For Those Who Pay

For What They Eat.

\$10,000 Worth

Staple and Fancy Groceries

At Cost and less than cost at

MARK'S

CASH GROCERY AND TEA STORE.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Apples,

OYSTERS

Flour, and everything else needed to live on at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!

Before offered in this city. Owing to a proposed change in my business, I am desirous to give my customers the benefit of low prices until the stock is reduced. Call and see me and I will be glad to serve you.

Yours, &c., W. T. YANKIRK, 23 Main St., Janesville, Wis.

EMBROIDERIES.

First Arrival for 1879!

Just Received this Morning at the

CENTENNIAL D

BRIEFLETS.

—Few fires.
—Tramps are more plenty.
—Light business in the police court.
—Don't take a tumble to yourself if you can help it.

—Damp, poor weather for matches, especially walking matches.
—Marshall Keating's condition has not changed materially from yesterday.

—The Guards will have a special business meeting Thursday evening, by order of the Captain.

—Mr. A. P. Bennett will start to-morrow morning for New York. He will be absent a week or ten days.

—N. S. Murphy, President of the Milwaukee Sentinel Company, was a welcome caller at the Gazette office to-day.

—Miss Alice Scott is spending the winter with her cousin, Mrs. E. W. Lowell, which adds another to the list of musicians in our city.

—The protests against water works received more signatures yesterday. The petitions from the other side are yet to be heard from.

—There will be a Moody meeting at the Opera House next Monday evening. The Evangelist met to-day, but John Moody, the funny man, will be.

—Rev. Mr. Sanderson has received official notice of the action taken by the Presbyterian society, and will not press his resignation further. Let all rejoice.

—The Inter-Ocean announces that the "Daughter of Alcantara" is soon to be produced in this city. It will be news to the music lovers that the "Doctor of Alcantara" is a feminine.

—The force at the shoe factory is being gradually increased, and changes are being made in the machinery also, so as to improve the quantity and quality of the work turned out there.

—Two tramps, who on being released from jail refused to go beyond the city limits, have been put back again for thirty days each. They are bound to wait until the roads are better and the skies clearer.

—The directors of the cotton factory have made no changes in the superintendency. Mr. Chester Bailey still occupying that position. Mr. A. J. Ray will continue also to occupy the position of Financial Agent.

—By one of those slips to which all are liable, the name of F. S. Lawrence was given last evening as the Treasurer of the cotton factory. It should have read F. S. Eldred, as he's the man who handles the cash, and does it well.

—The latest advices from Frank A. Lawrence, who is spending the winter in Kansas, are to the effect that he is now improving in health. At one time he thought he would hurry home, but has now concluded to remain until spring.

—One of the pupils of the Institute for the Education of the Blind has become insane, and to-day was taken to the State Hospital, by the parents. This is the first case in the history of the institution, of one of its inmates becoming insane.

—Will Palmer, son of Dr. Palmer, is at home, having been interrupted in his medical studies at Chicago by a week's severe illness. He is not looking nor feeling rugged yet, and will not return to the college until he is in prime condition again.

—In the Circuit Court to-day in the case of Carter vs. Hogan, judgment was entered for the plaintiff. The case of Conger vs. Mills has been put over until to-morrow owing to the absence of some witnesses. The law issues were about concluded to-day.

—Little Mary Thomas will commence a walk at Monroe next Friday night. She will attempt the task of walking 125 miles in 28 hours, which is a big task for anyone, and much more for this ten-year old. Buckridge, the Beloit pedestrian, will walk with her.

—Justice Prichard busied himself yesterday afternoon in listening to the case of the State vs. Frank Churchill, in which a man named Mahon claimed that Churchill not only called him bad names, but had kicked the wind out of him. The Justice failed to see it, and discharged the accused.

—The Empire Cross Spring Company have sold to Hodge & Buchholz a third interest in their business, and are removing from Milton to Janesville and will make their headquarters here. The Company have met with marked success and justly so for their invention is very practicable and valuable. The enterprise is welcomed here and the Company will doubtless find the change greatly to their advantage.

—As will be seen by a showy announcement made in another column, Smith & Eastwick have chalked down the prices on cloaks until hardly anyone is too poor to buy. Their stock is not trashy or old, but fresh, stylish and substantial, and now is the accepted time, which all should improve. They also have a mammoth stock of trimmings, to which they call attention. The firm is alive, and propose to keep the public awake too.

—Valentine's day is coming. King knows it and has made ready. His show windows are crowded with little ones and big ones, cheap ones and tony ones, and across the store hang lines filled with them. They are of all shades and sizes, and present as lively a scene as was ever gazed on by the crowd who flatten their noses against the glass and shake their sides with laughter. It's an immense show, but he hasn't let it crowd out his stock of school books, paper, &c. That's as large as ever.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 23 degrees above zero and at 2 o'clock this afternoon at 42 degrees above. One year ago to-day at corresponding hours the thermometer stood at 18 degrees and 30 degrees above.

The indications are, partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, and slight rise of temperature.

COURT STREET LITERARY.

The study for the Court Street Literary Society this evening, will be John Howard,

the great philanthropist, and the prisoner's friend.

A biographical sketch will be read by Miss Emma Clarke.

The conditions of prisons in Europe in the 18th century will be discussed by M. M. Phelps Esq.

Mrs. Wilmarth will read a paper on the influence of Howard on prison reform.

His personal traits will be given by Mrs. H. W. Tilton.

After the Howard study is disposed of, a paper will be read on Thomas Edward, the Scotch naturalist.

These society meetings which are held every alternate week, are very entertaining, and the friends of the church and others interested in the spread of literature are invited to attend.

THAT DREADED DAD.

One of the best audiences, both in numbers and make-up, that has gathered in the Opera House for many a month, greeted John Dillon and the Wallack Combination last evening. The comedy of "My Dreadful Dad" is of itself supremely funny, but the mirth, of course, mainly centered in Dillon. Every twist of his toe and quirk of his mouth sent the laugh around, while at times the audience was almost convulsed. There were some faces there that looked as though they hadn't been the play ground for a smile for years, but even these thawed out, and fresher and more joyful wrinkles crowded out the old frowzy ones, and they really laughed. Those who were used to laughing were not content with anything short of an outbroken "haw-haw." The play itself is a light weight, a little too heavily laden with puns, and devoid of any plot to hold the acts together, and yet it serves well the purpose for which it was created. It is full of most ludicrous denouements, and Dillon improves them all, keeping the audience on the anxious bench as to what comical scrape he would get into next, and hear how he will get out of it. The interest does not flag, and the laughter ceases only for lack of breath from the rolling up of the curtain to the close.

The company supporting him is a good one, capable of taking strong lines and carrying a heavier plot. John Blaisdel has been leading man at Hooley's theatre in Chicago, and is well known to amusement lovers. Charles Coon, of McVicker's theatre, is one of the best representatives of old men. Miss Mary Wallace is also a favorite in the west, and makes up nicely as the jolly, talkative housekeeper, Mrs. Bibbs. Miss Amelia Watts and Miss Fannie Dillon, the daughter of John Dillon, added to the galaxy, with others, make the company a strong one. They should be greeted with crowded houses, as they more than give the money's worth.

A LIGHT LIGHT BILL.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Consumption of Gas in Janesville.

The gas company has closed up its books for 1878, and they present some figures of interest to every citizen. During the year they received for gas used in the street lamps, and for lighting and extinguishing the same, \$1,941.33, and for the engine houses and city offices, \$193; making a total of \$2,134.33.

The lamps were lighted 214 nights. There are 99 street lamps in the city, and on an average for the year 96 were lighted; average cost per lamp for the year \$20.22. The city's gas bill in 1877 was \$1925.70, and in 1878 \$2028.70. The increase is but slight, and is accounted for by the increase in the number of street lamps.

This showing is a striking one when compared to that made by companies in large cities, where the consumption is so much greater that the cost of production is necessarily much less. In Chicago, for instance, the city pays \$26 per street lamp, and has only succeeded in getting that figure after various attempts at reduction and threats to substitute oil for gas. The State is now paying for gas for the capital at Madison \$3 a thousand, the price fixed upon by our local company for the smallest private consumer. Other comparisons might easily be made showing most favorably for the Janesville company and the fair and even generous way in which it treats its patrons.

It is quite natural for some to grumble, and a gas bill is a convenient thing to have around the house, just to find fault with. During a month the burners may be kept lighted longer than usual owing to sickness at night, or some evening parties, or other doings, which at the end of the month pass out of mind, but the meter has an accurate memory, and when the gas man comes around it tells him a true story, but one which sometimes surprises the one who has the bill to pay. It is worthy of note, that in spite of this natural itching to find fault, and this human forgetfulness, there is seldom heard a grumble or a murmur, but the bills are paid willingly and cheerfully.

Private consumers in Janesville are more fortunate than in many other places. The rate now charged, \$3 a thousand, is not higher than that charged in cities ten times as large as Janesville, and not as high as in the majority of cities of the same size. In New York where the mammoth consumption ought to bring about the lowest possible price, the rate is \$2.50. These statements are not guesses but acknowledged facts.

Another advantage which the private consumers of Janesville have over many other places, is that they are not required to make a deposit for the meters used. In many cities the gas companies collect ten dollars as a deposit for each meter put in, making a large fund for the gas company, and swelling their income by a handsome amount of interest. If the Janesville company followed this practice, it would have constantly on hand \$4,000 or \$5,000 of the people's money, but no such special deposit is required.

Another advantage is that no charge is made for putting in meters, and even more generous than that, the company has put in service pipes leading from mains to residences without charge. Still further, the company has of its own accord reduced the price of gas just as often as the increase in the consumption would warrant. Every reduction made by the company

has been made without solicitation or urging, and often to the surprise of the consumers. To those who always conclude that because an enterprise is conducted by a stock company it is necessarily a monopoly, these facts and figures prove profitable topics of thought.

The gas company is not doing business for fun or glory, and seeks its just recompense and reward, but it is gratifying to know that under the management of Mr. H. Merrill, Janesville has a company which lives and lets live, and contends itself with a fair income on the amount invested.

WESTERN WOMEN.

The following letter from the pen of Miss Lavinia Goodell appears in the last number of the Woman's Journal, and as it will prove of interest to many of our readers we reproduce it. Miss Richards, who is among those spoken of in the letter, will be remembered by many here, as she formerly taught in the High School in this city, and had many friends and acquaintances outside of educational circles:

EDMONTS JOURNAL.—I have just had the pleasure of attending an examination for the admission of attorneys, in which a lady, Miss Anne King, of this place, was one of the applicants. There were three students in all, and they sustained a severe and protracted examination in a manner highly creditable to each of them. It is coming to be understood by young gentlemen students, that if a lady is to be examined at the same time with them, they would do well to prepare for a hard time, for you may be sure the "female" applicant will not be let off easy, and it would not do to make too great a contrast between her examination and that of the young man! Moreover the "Bar Association" of Wisconsin has recently taken action to the end that examinations for admission shall be made much more rigid than formerly, or, to use the expression of some of them, that a admission to the bar shall "mean something."

Whether this action has been prompted by the growing accession of women to the ranks of practicing attorneys, or not, I will not undertake to say; but some of us cannot help putting the two facts together, and drawing an inference. At any rate it is worthy of note that the admission of women to the Wisconsin bar is not yet beginning to lower the standard of professional excellence. Chief Justice Ryan proclaimed that it would; but, on the contrary, for some reason, the standard is being raised, which looks like a fulfillment of the prophecy of the first woman applicant for admission in Wisconsin, in her response to Judge Ryan's opinion.

Women members of the bar are highly gratified with this step, and ardently hope that the next one will be to raise the moral standard as well as the intellectual. While we have not yet joined the Bar Association of our State, we sympathize most heartily with its effort to raise the standard, and wish it abundant success.

Miss King expects to commence practice at once. She will be the third woman lawyer in practice in this city. The world still moves. I see that the Advance, of Chicago, which six years ago was a bitter opponent of woman's suffrage but of woman's equality with man in the church and family, now warmly advocates Miss Willard's "home protection" scheme, which involves woman's suffrage on the liquor question, and it quotes from Wyoming papers and citizens, to show the success of the experiment of women's voting in that Territory. It adds to its quotations the remark that such testimony should put at rest the false reports of the failure of suffrage in Wyoming. Bravo, Advance!

We have two flourishing literary clubs in Janesville: the "Round Table," and the "Mutual Improvement" club, each meeting fortnightly. Both are composed of members of both sexes, and are officered by men and women indiscriminately, and each sex enjoys all the privileges of the other, there including suffrage as a matter of course. We have had Miss Willard and Abby Sage Richardson here to lecture quite recently. Miss Willard preached in the Methodist church on Sabbath morning.

A lady physician is in good practice here. Altogether Janesville is in a fair way to become "educated up" to woman's suffrage, and is getting to be one of the most "strong-minded" towns in the State. "Perry & Martin," Chicago's firm of lady-lawyers, are slowly but surely working up a good practice in that city. They are quiet, modest, unostentatious young ladies, thoroughly conversant with the details of their business, and careful and conscientious in all their undertakings. They occupy an office with Miss Richards, an insurance agent of some years' standing, who is also a cultured and refined lady of unusual intellectual attainments.

Mrs. Foster, of Iowa, is meeting with deserved success in the lecture field. I can see very great progress in the cause of woman's advancement since I came West, a little more than seven years ago.

Yours hopefully,

LAVINIA GOODSELL

Janesville, Wis.

LOCAL MATTERS.

KING'S BOOKSTORE, NEXT DOOR to the Postoffice.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Time is money, but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough, see Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, it will cure you. 25 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by J. A. Roberts. Jan 29/79

Villas House.

NOTICE is hereby given to all, whom it may concern, that in view of the condition of public affairs, the price of the rooms to the guests in the VILLAS HOUSE will be as follows:

On the first floor per day.....\$3.00
On the second floor.....2.50
On the third floor.....2.00
On the fourth floor.....1.50

All rooms above the fourth floor.....Free

Mrs. A. W. Waterman is continued as matron and housekeeper of the establishment, and cannot be excelled in her department by any lady in America.

The location of the House and its recent improvements excels any other in the beautiful city of Madison. The table will continue as it has been in the past, the best in the northwest. For further particulars, ladies and gentlemen, call and see for yourselves.

J. VAN ETTA, Proprietor.
Madison, Nov. 1st, 1878.

It Stopped the Cough!

From the Hon. James Ross, Grand Lecturer I. O. G. T. W. I take great pleasure in giving testimony to the efficacy of Hale's Cough Cordial in easily curing a persistent cough and catarrh. For a month while engaged nightly in public speaking, I had suffered with an annoying cough which stubbornly resisted the various cough remedies that I had taken. Through the advice of friends I fortunately gave Hale's Cough Cordial a trial, when my coughing ceased at once, and the following day it had done its work completely and I felt all right. The first dose went directly to the cold spot in my lungs, and in the midst of a general warmth and perspiration the stubborn cough seemed to dissolve. In gratitude and esteem, I am Yours truly, JAMES ROSS.

Mrs. Sarah A. Elliott, Author of "Mrs. Elliott's Housewife," Oxford, N. C. writes: "I was among the first that used the 'London Hair Color Restorer' in this section, and recommended it to M. A. & O. A. Santos, Norfolk, Va., as the most beautiful hair dresser and preserver I had ever seen. I was advised by an eminent physician to use it. Since doing so, it has proved so satisfactory in restoring and beautifying my hair, as well as strengthening my eyelids, that I have recommended it to the drugists here in Oxford, Raleigh, and a great many of my friends, and believe I have from what others say, caused it to have a wide and extended sale, and deservedly so, as it certainly is the most cleanly and effective hair restorer now before the American people. The 'London Hair Color Restorer' can be obtained at all the leading druggists at 75 cents a bottle, or \$4 for six bottles. j302deodwly-4

COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY BUMP & GRAY GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, January 29

Flour—Patent \$1.00 per sack; winter, \$1.25; Minnesota \$1.25 per sack; Wisconsin, 90c per sack. St. Louis winter, \$1.40 per sack. Buckwheat—Dull, at 30¢ a cent, per 54 lbs.

Rye Flour—\$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Wheat—Good to best milling spring 52¢ 65c; cents shipping grades 45¢ 50c. Buckwheat flour 60c per sack. Beans—dull at 75¢ 1.25 per bushel.

Wheat Bran—50c per 100; \$8.00 per ton; Buckwheat bran 25c per 100 lbs; per ton \$5.00. Meal—coarse, 60c per 100; bolted \$1.00 per 100. FEED—60c per 100 lbs.

Mineral—60¢ 100 lbs. Ton \$16 condition.

Rye—in good request at 37¢ 35c. Barley—at 40¢ 20c; for good to best samples, per 50 lbs, and for common to fair quality at 25¢ 35c.

Corn—shelled per 60 lbs, 23¢ 25c; ear 22¢ 23c for 75 lbs.

Oats—good local and shipping demand, white at 17¢ 18c; mixed 15¢ 16c.

GAUOON FEED—60c per 100 lbs. Ton \$11. Timothy Seed—75¢ \$1.00 for 46 lbs according to quality.

Clover Seed—fair demand at \$3.00 2.30 per bushel.

Potatoes—Peach blows, 55¢ 60c per bushel, other varieties 45¢ 50c.

Butter—Choice, 14¢ 15c; good supply, at 12¢ 14c.

Eggs—good demand at 13¢ 16c; doz. Hens—Green, 26c; call 18¢ 20c; Dry, 13¢ 14c. Wool ranges at 25¢ 28c; 1/4 off for unwashed.

SUNAR FATS.—Hedge at 40¢ 41c each. Dressed Hogs—range at 3.00 3.20 per 100 lbs for light and heavy.

LIVE STOCK.—Cattle \$3.00 \$3.75 per 100 lbs; Hogs, 2.65 2.85 per 100 lbs.

Poultry—Turkey 72c; Chickens 52c.

MILWAUKEE GRAIN MARKET.

MILWAUKEE, January 29

Flour—quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—Market dull; opened 1/2 cent higher and closed weak; No 1 Milwaukee, hard, 90¢ 91c; No 1 Milwaukee, 90¢ 91c; No 2 Milwaukee, 86c; January, 86c; February, 86¢ 87c; March, 87¢ 88c; No 3 Milwaukee, at 71¢ 72c; and No 4 Milwaukee, at 69¢ 70c; and rejected at 55¢ 56c.

CORN—No 2 29¢ 30c. OATS—No 2 19¢ 20c. RYE—No 2 43c.

BARLEY—No 2 spring cash, 75c; March, 74¢ 75c; February 75¢ 76c. HAY—moss cash new, 92¢.

DRESSED HOGS—43¢ 45c. LARD—prime steam \$6 40¢.

CATTLE—Range at 3.35, 4.37 according to quality and grade.

LIVE HOGS—2.90 3.25. SHEEP—Range at 3.50 to 4.00 according to condition and weight.

SEEDS—Timothy 1.05 1.15; clover 1.20; clover 3.60.

BEANS—1.25. BUTTER—Range from 16¢ 20c.

EGGS—24¢ 25c fresh. CHEESE—9¢ 10c.

HONEY—for comb, 15c; for strained, 5¢ 6c.

WOOL—Washed 37¢ 40c; unwashed 15¢ 17c; tub washed 30¢ 32c; pulled 21¢ 22c.

TALLOW—54¢ 56c. HOPS—New 12¢ 10c, old 10c.

Chicago Market.

Special to the Gazette.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29

WHEAT—No 2 spring; wheat, cash, 85¢ 86c; February at 89¢ 90c; March at 89¢ 90c; No 3 spring wheat, cash, at 70¢ 71c.

CORN—No 2 cash, 30¢ 31c; February 30¢ 31c; March, at 31¢ 32c.

BARLEY—Extra No. 3 cash, 43¢ 44c; cents. PORK—cash new, 92¢.

LARD—cash 52¢ 53c.

LIVE HOGS—3.20 3.60 according to grade.

WHISKY—1.04. HOIS—92¢ 1.04.

HAY—Good choice new comb in boxes are 10¢ 12c.

SEWAX—25¢ 30c 15¢ 20c per lb, according to quality.

SUGAR—Granulated, 9¢ 9½c; Standard A 8½¢ 9c.

CHEESE—72¢ 54¢ 64c according to quality.

EGGS—Fresh 23¢ 24c.

BUTTER—24¢ 26c 15¢ 22c according to quality—choice, 27¢ 28c.

POULTRY—turkeys dressed, 50¢ 52c; alive, 67c; chickens alive, at 1.75 2.25 per dozen, and dressed at 62¢ 70¢.

BEANS—Good medium \$1.40 1.50 per bushel and navy 1.35 1.45.

BROOM CORN—1.24 1.34 3/4 3/8c, according to quality.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese, 38¢ 39c; live duck, 35¢ 36c.

TALLOW—67¢ 68c No 1.

WOOL—Washed 30¢ 31c; unwashed 15¢ 16c; tub washed, fair to good, 30¢ 33c.

New York Grain and Produce Market.

New York, January 29

Flour—met with only a limited sale; trade and family brands at 43¢ 45c, and shipping extras at 36¢ 38¢ 91.

Wheat—opened dull, and decidedly in buyers' favor; No 1 white at 1.07; at first call the settling price for No 2 red was \$1.09¢ cash, and 1.07¢ for No 2 amber; March 1.08¢ bid and 1.08¢ asked.

COTTON—97-102 9-10c.

CORN—24¢ western.

OATS—31c; white western.

RYE—western 58¢ 60c.

BARLEY—82¢.

PORK—moss new, \$10.

LARD—55¢ 56c.

HAY—Shipping 40¢ 45c.

CORN MEAL—2.40 2.75.

WHISKY—1.10.

SUGAR—Arm best quiet; refined 64¢ 66c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 25¢ 26c.

PETROLEUM—84¢ 85c; crude; refined 94c.

LEATHER—19¢ 20c.

ROSIN—1.40 1.43¢.

WOOL—domestic fleece 27¢ 40c; pulled 17¢ 20c.

Texas 13¢ 23c; unwashed 10¢ 25c.

COFFEE—Rio 11¢ 16c gold; jobbing 11¢ 17c in gold.

TALLOW—Firm; 26¢.

CHEESE—22¢ 23c.

BUTTER—Western 62¢ 63c.

EGGS—Western 30¢ 32c.

TURKEYS—22¢ 23c.

NAFTA—34c.

HOPS—Western 82¢ 13c.

BERF—Western 13c.

RICE—3c.

NAIS—Nominal; Out \$3 10¢ 15c; ellah \$4 25¢ 25c.

250 GROSS
OF
CASHES'
Everlasting
Trimings
Just Received,
at Prices
Heretofore
Unknown.
75
ALL WOOL,
Heavy Beaver
CLOAKS!
FOR NET
NEW YORK
COST!
An Opportunity Sel-
dom Offered to Get
a First Class Cloak
Cheap,
SMITH & BOSTWICK.

PRINTS!
Our Entire Stock of Standard Prints, 5 Cents per yard. McKEY & BRO.
Germantown Yarns!
Full lines of Cardinal, Light Blues, Browns and all the leading colors in A 1 quality opened this morning at 15 cents per skein by McKEY & BRO.
BROWN COTTONS!
A splendid grade of Unbleached Sheeting 5 cents per yard. McKEY & BRO.
OIL-BOILED PRINTS.
1,000 Remnants very cheap. McKEY & BRO.
WIDE RUCHINGS!
For Skirts just opened by McKEY & BRO.
Dress Goods.
Large lines of choice new styles of Dress Goods in very desirable fabrics just received and marked to sell at 8 to 10 cents per yard. McKEY & BRO.
MILLINERY.
Reduced 25 per cent. below cost to close out. Felt Hats 40 cents, sold everywhere else at 60 cents. Great bargains in every variety of millinery fabrics. Call and see McKEY & BRO.
RUCHINGS.
We have just received the largest and handsomest line of Ruchings and Collarets ever shown in this city, comprising a number of elegant designs made expressly for our trade. McKEY & BRO.
Two-Toned Satin Ribbons
In all Colors, Shades, and qualities at McKEY & BRO.
LINEN HANDKERCH